



## 2021 Trial Examination

STUDENT  
NUMBER

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Letter

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# PSYCHOLOGY

## Unit 2 – Written examination

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 1 hour and 30 minutes

### QUESTION & ANSWER BOOK

#### Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	45	45	45
B	14	14	45
			Total 90

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is permitted in this examination.

#### Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 20 pages.

#### Instructions

- Print your name in the space provided on the top of this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

**Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic communication devices into the examination room.**

**SECTION A – Multiple-choice questions**

**Instructions for Section A**

Answer all questions in pencil on the answer sheet provided for multiple-choice questions.  
Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.  
A correct answer scores 1, an incorrect answer scores 0.  
Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.  
No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

**Question 1**

One difference between sensation and perception is that

- A. Sensation occurs in the brain, whereas perception occurs in the sense organs.
- B. Sensation is a common experience, whereas perception is a unique experience.
- C. Sensation is a cognitive process, whereas perception is a behaviour.
- D. Sensation occurs after perception.

**Question 2**

Reception for vision involves which of the following processes?

- A. Light entering the eye
- B. Light being detected by rods or cones
- C. Light energy being converted into an alternate form of energy
- D. Light messages being sent to the brain

**Question 3**

Which of the following is the last stage of perception?

- A. Interpretation
- B. Organisation
- C. Selection
- D. Awareness

**Question 4**

The role of the pupil is

- A. To allow light into the eye.
- B. To expand and contract to control the amount of light that enters the eye.
- C. To focus light on to the retina.
- D. To focus light on the lens.

**Question 5**

Melissa is on a bushwalk and has reached a beautiful lookout. Which of the following describes the action of her lens correctly when looking at the view and when reading the information board?

	<b>When looking at the view</b>	<b>When reading the information board</b>
<b>A.</b>	Becomes convex	Becomes concave
<b>B.</b>	flattens	bulges
<b>C.</b>	bulges	flattens
<b>D.</b>	expands	contracts

**Question 6**

Which of the following is true of flavour?

- A.** Flavour is the same as taste
- B.** Flavour involves all other senses
- C.** Flavour is influenced by only taste, smell, texture and visual cues.
- D.** Flavour is a sensation

**Question 7**

In which area of the brain is taste processed?

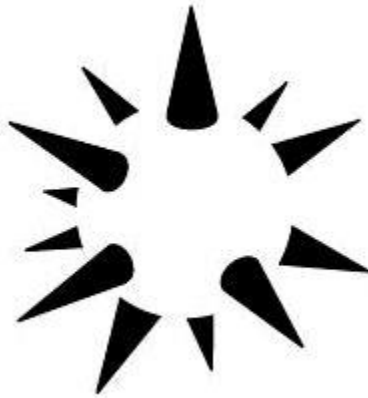
- A.** Gustatory cortex in the parietal lobe
- B.** Olfactory cortex in the occipital lobe
- C.** Gustatory cortex in the temporal lobe
- D.** Primary sensory cortex in the frontal lobe

**Question 8**

Eloise is watching her baby’s mobile as it moves above the cot. She notices that the animals look skinny and then appear to become wide. Eloise knows they are not changing though due to

- A.** Size constancy.
- B.** Shape constancy.
- C.** Relative size.
- D.** Depth perception.

*Refer to the image below for Questions 9 and 10*



**Question 9**

The reason people report seeing a sphere in the above image is due to the Gestalt principle of

- A. Figure ground.
- B. Similarity.
- C. Proximity.
- D. Closure.

**Question 10**

The reason people view the image above as a sphere with spikes is due to the Gestalt principles of

- A. Figure-ground and relative size.
- B. Closure and similarity.
- C. Proximity and interposition.
- D. Similarity and convergence.

**Question 11**

Retinal disparity can best be described as the ability to perceive depth based on the

- A. difference between the images received by the brain from each eye.
- B. tension of the muscles in each eye.
- C. distance between the eyes.
- D. angle at which an object is viewed.

**Question 12**

James is looking at a visual illusion called the Ames room. His perception is that the room is a square. This is because James is using

- A. monocular depth cues.
- B. pictorial cues.
- C. interposition.
- D. binocular depth cues.

**Question 13**

Babies are genetically programmed to prefer sweet tastes. This is an example of which type of factor influencing taste perception?

- A. Biological
- B. Psychological
- C. Developmental
- D. Social

**Question 14**

The Muller-Lyer illusion occurs when two lines of equal length are perceived as different lengths because they have either feather tails or arrow heads on the end of the line. One explanation of this illusion is the carpentered world hypothesis. Which of the following is an accurate explanation of the illusion according to this hypothesis?

- A. The line with the feather tails is perceived as longer because it is similar to a more distant corner of an internal room.
- B. The line with the feather tails is perceived as longer because it is similar to the closer external corner of a building.
- C. The arrow head line is perceived as longer because it is similar to a more distant corner of an internal room.
- D. The arrow head line is perceived as longer because it is similar to the closer external corner of a building.

**Question 15**

Which of the following is an accurate explanation of the cause of the motion after effect?

- A. The neurons coding movement in a particular direction decrease their response over time so when a person looks at a stationary object it appears to move in the opposite direction because those neurons have been reactivated.
- B. Feature detectors coding a particular direction of movement decrease their response over time when viewing a movement in one direction. When we look at a stationary object it appears to move in the opposite direction due to the relative activity of those neurons in comparison to the neurons responsible for detecting opposing activity.
- C. Neurons that code movement in an upward direction also code downward movement and they send the wrong message momentarily when a stimulus changes direction.
- D. Feature detectors are sensitive to only one direction of movement so they become overactive when we view movement in the opposite direction.

**Question 16**

Which of the following is true of attitudes?

- A. They are learned and stable
- B. They are constantly changing
- C. They are responses to objects
- D. They are always based on first-hand experience

***Refer to the following information for questions 17 - 20***

In an experiment investigating discrimination, confederates posing as customers wore a hat stating they were 'gay and proud' or 'Australian and proud' into a department store in Bendigo. The interactions with the shop assistants were recorded, including the amount of time they spent speaking to the 'customer' and the confederate's rating of the positivity of the interaction.

**Question 17**

What type of prejudice were the hats intended to elicit?

- A. Sexism
- B. Racism
- C. Homophobia
- D. Ageism

**Question 18**

What was the IV in this investigation?

- A. The hat
- B. The message on the hat
- C. The attitude of the shop assistant
- D. The type of interaction with the shop assistant

**Question 19**

What was the DV?

- A. Discrimination
- B. Time spent speaking to the customer
- C. Positivity rating
- D. Both B and C

**Question 20**

What type of investigation was this?

- A. Observation
- B. Experiment
- C. Longitudinal study
- D. Case study

**Question 21**

A researcher wanted to investigate the impact of sugar on mood. She asks her participants to eat a high sugar diet for one week and monitor their mood three times a day. They also ate a low sugar diet for one week and report their mood three times a day for the researcher to compare.

What was the research design used?

- A. Independent groups
- B. Matched participants
- C. Repeated measures
- D. Counterbalancing

**Question 22**

Rachael has a disability and is in a wheelchair. She has been applying for jobs for the past three months. She has been invited to interviews for 7 out of 10 applications she has submitted but has not been successful in gaining employment. She continues to apply for more jobs despite this and remains positive that it may just take a bit more time.

Which of the following effects of prejudice and discrimination is she experiencing?

- A. Low self esteem
- B. Disadvantage
- C. Self-fulfilling prophecy
- D. Exclusion

***Refer to the following information for questions 23 and 24***

In 1968, teacher Jane Elliott decided to teach her class about discrimination by having them experience it themselves. On the first day, the students were told that those with brown eyes were inferior and those children had to wear a collar to identify them. The brown eyed children were not allowed to play with their friends during lunch, weren't allowed to use the drink fountain and were openly criticised during class for being slow or not following instructions. The superior children called them names and excluded them. On the second day, the blue-eyed children were treated as inferior, wearing the collars and being denied privileges. One activity that Jane Elliott did with her students was a card game which required all the students in the group to quickly put the cards in order. On the day they were wearing the collars, students were much slower at this task than when they were not wearing the collar.

**Question 23**

For her experiment, identify the independent and dependent variables.

	<b>IV</b>	<b>DV</b>
A.	Colour of children's eyes	Discriminatory behaviours
B.	Discriminatory behaviours	Wearing a collar
C.	Blue eyes	Brown eyes
D.	Prejudice	Discrimination

**Question 24**

One of the effects of discrimination that were evident during the two days of the experiment was

- A. Low self-esteem, as seen by students' who were name calling.
- B. Disadvantage, when students were not allowed to play with their friends.
- C. Self-fulfilling prophecy, when students were slower during the card sorting task while wearing collars.
- D. Exclusion, when students had to wear a collar.

**Question 25**

Mali is from Ghana and is studying economics at Melbourne University. She is finding the differences between Ghana and Australia quite interesting. Initially she thought Australians were very casual and not hard working, but now she thinks differently.

How has Mali's prejudice about Australians been changed?

- A. Superordinate goals
- B. Direct experience
- C. Education
- D. Cognitive interventions

**Question 26**

The aim of the Robber's Cave study was

- A. to prove that prejudice exists between groups of young people.
- B. to investigate the causes of and solutions to intergroup conflict.
- C. to evaluate whether cooperation between groups can reduce levels of prejudice.
- D. to investigate whether competition can reduce levels discrimination.

**Question 27**

Eliza and Bert are on their way to school on the same bus. Would Eliza and Bert be considered a group?

- A. Yes, because there are two of them
- B. Yes, because they share a common purpose
- C. No, they are not interacting consistently over a period time
- D. No, they are not known to each other



***Refer to the following information for questions 28-30***

Purniba is a manager at a large pharmaceutical company that offers to pay for qualifications that staff undertake in their own time, as long as they are relevant to their job and they pass their course. Purniba has just passed an exam and is excited she will now be reimbursed. Anjee is one of Purniba’s colleagues. Anjee has only just started in her role and often asks Purniba for assistance. Purniba is happy to help, but she also encourages other team members to work with Anjee.

**Question 28**

What type of power is Purniba’s employer demonstrating?

- A. Reward
- B. Expert
- C. Referent
- D. Information

**Question 29**

What type of power does Purniba have?

- A. Legitimate
- B. Coercive
- C. Information
- D. Reward

**Question 30**

What style of leadership is Purniba demonstrating?

- A. Country-club
- B. Authoritarian
- C. Democratic
- D. Laissez-faire

***Refer to the following information for questions 31-33***

In 1971 Phillip Zimbardo conducted an experiment at Stanford University to investigate the effects of status and social power.

**Question 31**

Participants were assigned to either a high status or low status role. Which of the following correctly identifies the methods for reinforcing the status of participants?

	<b>High status - guards</b>	<b>Low status - prisoners</b>
<b>A.</b>	Uniforms	Deindividuation
<b>B.</b>	Use of whistles and batons	Chains around ankles
<b>C.</b>	Deindividuation	Use of violence
<b>D.</b>	Blindfolds	Uniforms

**Question 32**

What was the conclusion of the study?

- A. There was no conclusion as the experiment was not finished.
- B. Participants readily took on the roles to which they were assigned.
- C. Status and power were found to have a positive effect on behaviour.
- D. The roles participants were given influenced their behaviour more than their personality.

**Question 33**

Which one of these was an ethical concern for this experiment?

- A. There were no results as the experiment was not finished
- B. Participants were psychologically harmed during the experiment
- C. Involvement in the experiment caused some participants to change their university courses
- D. Participants did not provide informed consent

*Refer to the following information for questions 34-36*

In 1961 Stanley Milgram conducted an initial experiment on obedience at Yale University.

**Question 34**

Which of the following correctly identifies the IV of this experiment and how it was operationalised?

	<b>IV</b>	<b>Operationalised</b>
A.	authority	Teacher or learner
B.	authority	University professor
C.	Learning	Word lists
D.	Electric shocks	Increasing voltage level

**Question 35**

Which of the following best summarises the results of this experiment?

- A. 65% of participants continued to obey instructions to the end of the experiment
- B. 45% of participants responded incorrectly to the word lists
- C. 87% of participants administered the lowest level of shocks
- D. 24% of participants were disobedient and requested to stop the experiment

**Question 36**

The experiment involved deception. This is considered an ethical concern because

- A. the true nature of the study was never revealed to the participants.
- B. the deception involved causing significant psychological trauma to participants.
- C. psychologists are trusted not to lie.
- D. the participants would not respond honestly if they knew the purpose of the study.

***Refer to the following information for questions 37-39***

In 1951 Solomon Asch conducted a series of experiments investigating the extent to which an individual within a group will conform to a majority opinion.

**Question 37**

What were his findings in relation to the influence group size on conformity?

- A. Conformity continued to rise as group size increased
- B. Participants were more likely to conform when the group consisted of 15 people compared to three people
- C. Conformity only increased with group size up to a group size of 4
- D. Participants were not affected by group size

**Question 38**

What were his findings in relation to the influence of unanimity on conformity?

- A. Unanimity of confederates produced the highest rates of conformity
- B. Participants were unaffected by unanimity of the confederates
- C. Conformity only decreased when more than 3 confederates did not conform to a group of 12
- D. The reason participants conformed was due to obedience

**Question 39**

Asch described a phenomenon known as social loafing. How is this best defined?

- A. People tend to copy the work of others when working in a group.
- B. People are more likely to work more effectively as a group than individuals.
- C. People are less confident in their abilities when working alone.
- D. People are more likely to reduce their effort when working in groups than when working alone.

**Question 40**

Charlie was cleaning out his closet; one bag had favourite clothes he wanted to store and the other contained clothes for charity. Charlie's father George didn't realise the bags were different and took both of them to the charity bin. Charlie was very annoyed when he found out that his favourite clothes were gone. Would George donating Charlie's clothes be considered helping behaviour?

- A. Yes, because it is behaviour that benefits other people
- B. Yes, because George donates clothes regularly
- C. No because they weren't George's clothes
- D. No because Charlie was annoyed about it

***Refer to the following information for questions 41 & 42***

Catherine and William, a young couple, were on a tram together on their way to a show in the city. They had been looking forward to it for a long time and they were very excited. As they were getting off the tram, an elderly lady in front of them fell down the stairs badly injuring her ankle. Both Catherine and William went to her aid, William carried her over to a seat and Catherine consoled her.

**Question 41**

Which of the following personal factors best explains why Catherine provided help?

- A. Mood
- B. Empathy
- C. Competence
- D. Social responsibility

**Question 42**

Which of the following personal factors best explains why William provided help?

- A. Social responsibility
- B. Empathy
- C. Competence
- D. Reciprocity

**Question 43**

Van has been told she must attend a family function next weekend, but she really doesn't want to go as it will be all adults and so boring. Her mother agreed she could bring a friend, so Van has convinced her best friend Jojo to come even though she'll be missing a football game she really wanted to attend. Which social norm might explain Jojo's decision to go with Van?

- A. Reciprocity
- B. Social responsibility
- C. Mood
- D. Empathy

**Question 44**

Chen is on the playground with three other students at lunch time when one of them starts coughing and looking like he's in distress. Chen wants to help but doesn't know exactly what to do so he runs to get a teacher. Which of the following best identifies Chen's choice to find a teacher rather than help his friend himself?

- A. Bystander effect
- B. Diffusion of responsibility
- C. Audience inhibition
- D. Lack of social responsibility

**Question 45**

In Latane and Darley's (1968) experiments, participants believing they were either alone or a member of a group of up to six listeners experienced a person (the victim) in another room suffering from what appeared to be a genuine seizure. Participants were more likely to offer assistance when they thought they were

- A. a member of a larger group of listeners witnessing the event.
- B. a member of a group of either three or six than when alone.
- C. a member of a smaller group of less than three rather than when alone.
- D. the only other person witnessing the event.

**END OF SECTION A**

**SECTION B - Short-answer questions**

**Instructions for Section B**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided. Write using blue or black pen.

**Question 1** (2 marks)

Outline two characteristics of taste buds.

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**Question 2** (3 marks)

Matthew is walking through a park past various plants, trees and play equipment. Explain how size constancy would assist Matthew to perceive his surroundings accurately as he walks through the park.

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**SECTION B - continued**

**Question 3** (3 marks)

Arista was snorkelling and reached down to touch the rocky sea floor when suddenly a fish appeared to swim away. Referring to the principle of figure-ground, explain why Arista did not see the fish at first.

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**Question 4** (4 marks)

Differentiate between the pictorial cues of height in the visual field and relative size.

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**Question 5** (4 marks)

Leanne is a taste tester. She gets paid by a marketing company to trial new foods for a variety of brands and to provide feedback. Sometimes the samples arrive in their actual packaging and other times it is sealed in plain white packaging. Leanne is unaware that she is often sent the same food twice, once in plain and once in branded packaging. Identify the research design the marketing company is using and explain why they may be doing this.

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**Question 6** (2 marks)

Describe Synaesthesia and provide one example of how a person may experience this phenomenon.

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**Question 7** (3 marks)

Explain the relationship between stereotypes and prejudice.

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**Question 8** (4 marks)

Provide an example of a consistent attitude towards ‘artwork’ using the tri-component model.

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**Question 9** (4 marks)

Lawrence manages a shoe store that is part of a large franchise. A store on the other side of town has just closed and three of the staff are moving to Lawrence's store. Lawrence's current staff have made some comments about the new staff being lazy and useless and the likely reason why their store closed. Explain how Lawrence may use two factors of intergroup contact to reduce prejudice among his staff.

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**Question 10** (4 marks)

In response to the pandemic, governments in a number of countries have implemented requirements for citizens to wear face masks. In some country's citizens have been compliant, whereas in other countries this request has been met with protest and defiance. With reference to the influence of culture as one of the factors that influences conformity (as investigated by Bond and Smith) explain why this may be the case.

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**Question 11** (3 marks)

According to the Decision-stage model of helping, once a person has noticed a situation, what are the next three decisions that need to be made in order for someone to provide assistance?

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**Question 12** (2 marks)

In 1964, in New York, a young woman named Kitty Genovese was brutally murdered. Identify and explain one factor of the bystander effect that was likely the reason why none of the 38 witnesses went to her aid.

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**Question 13** (1 mark)

The results from experiments conducted by social psychologists, such as La Piere (1934), found that behaviours are not easily predicted from the feelings a person expresses. Provide one reason for this.

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**Question 14** (6 marks)

Martine is a psychology student interested in whether being happy or scared can change a person's perception of ambiguous stimuli. She gathers 20 volunteer students from her university to help her investigate. She asks half of her participants to watch a comedy movie and the other half to watch a horror movie. She then shows them an image of a room decorated with balloons and streamers that have been placed in such a way that they also look a bit like a spider. She asks them what sort of party the room has been decorated for, a birthday, or Halloween.

- a. Write an appropriate hypothesis for Martine's research (3 marks)

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- b. Identify the research design Martine has used (1 mark)

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- c. Identify and outline one potential issue when using this design (2 marks)

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**END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK**